IJCEP International Journal of Community Engagement Payungi

Vol. 4 No. 2 November 2024
https://journal.payungi.org/index.php/ijcep

Optimization Organizing Organic Coffee Farmers as an Effort to Reduce Dependence on Chemical Fertilizers in Pekon Padang Tambak, West Lampung

Masrurotul Mahmudah[1], Muh Ngali Zainal Makmun[1], Hanif Amrulloh[1], Suhono[1], Kurnia Azhariyah[1], Yeasy Agustina Sari[2]
[1] *Universitas Ma'arif Lampung, Indonesia*
[1] *IAIN Metro Lampung, Indonesia*

masrurotulmahmudah@gmail.com*

Abstract

The purpose of this organization is to strengthen farmers due to the weakening food security. This is due to farmers who still maintain their agricultural systems that are not environmentally friendly. Many farmers still use chemicals, even though they are aware that the pesticides used are chemical. Pekon Padang Tambak farmers are entangled in problems. The current problem is that they still depend on chemical fertilizers, thus trapping them in the hands of capitalist rulers. The reason is that if this chemical farming system is continuously implemented, it will threaten food security. Therefore, a solution must be found to overcome the problem of farmers being entangled in chemical fertilizer dependence. Changing farmers' perspectives requires significant effort. Effort and collaboration are needed to build farmer awareness, through various coordination processes with village administrators and government, resulting in the introduction and understanding of sustainable agriculture to facilitate the smooth running of self-sufficient farmers and reduce dependence on those in power. The mentoring method used in this research is Participatory Action Research (PAR). The underlying reason for conducting PAR is the existence of inequality. The steps to make changes start from building human relationships, observation, formulating problems, planning, action strategies, launching change actions and the final step is reflection on everything that was done during the mentoring.

Article Info

Article History
Received :
January 09, 2024
Revised :
October 06, 2024
Accepted:
November 30, 2024

Keywords:
Organizing, Coffee Farmer, Participatory Action Research

Published by Yayasan Payungi Smart Madani
ISSN 2776-4303
Website https://journal.payungi.org/index.php/ijcep

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a crucial economic sector for Indonesia's economic growth. Indonesia is one of the world's leading coffee producers, with annual coffee production reaching 600,000 tons, supplying seven percent of global coffee demand (Narulita et al., 2014). The agricultural production of the Padang Tambak community is generally considered good, with abundant yields, due to abundant water access and fertile soil characteristics. However, these good and abundant yields do not translate into improved livelihoods. Fifty percent of the Padang Tambak community falls into the low-income category. Furthermore, farmers in Padang Tambak tend to overuse chemical inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and hormones. It should be noted that the prices of these synthetic chemical inputs, once imported into Padang Tambak, skyrocket two to three times higher than market prices. The primary factor contributing to this price increase is the difficult road access, which necessitates additional transportation costs.

Organic farming is an environmentally friendly production method. Organic production systems are based on precise and specific production standards aimed at developing a socially and ecologically sustainable agro-ecosystem, thus minimizing or even eliminating the use of synthetic chemicals (Mayrowani, 2016; Sudarko et al., 2020). The coffee plantation area in Padang Tambak Village is quite extensive, covering approximately 25.57 hectares. The community cultivates the plantation and harvests four to five times a year. However, post-harvest profits for farmers are limited due to the high maintenance and

post-harvest costs. The selling price of coffee from farmers is very low, far below the prevailing price from middlemen.

Community Empowerment Through the development of spice coffee center villages by Widya Kusumaningsih, et al., whose research results are The mentoring carried out in Mlatiharjo Village was successful, without any obstacles and it is hoped that the processing of spice coffee beans can make Mlatiharjo Village a Spice Coffee Center Village and improve the economy of the Mlatiharjo Village community. Because in this mentoring using a partnership system, the partners in question are the Mlatimakmur Farmers Group, PKK Mlatiharjo, and the PKH Patean group. In this activity, this activity resulted in an agreement on the division of tasks and responsibilities for each PPDM partner group (Kusumaningsih et al., 2019). Empowerment of coffee farmers through capacity building in coffee processing in Genteng Village, Sukasari District, Sumedang Regency by Nurliana Cipta Apsari, et al., Whose research results are Based on the results*assessment* Based on field observations regarding the condition of the community regarding the availability of environmental conservation activities, it can be seen that the community does not yet have awareness of the importance of environmental conservation based on the results of community economic activities so that it allows for continuity between community economic activities and environmental conservation. In this case, the potential for controlling environmental stability can be examined from the conditions of the majority of residents' livelihoods which are dominated by coffee farmers (Apsari et al., 2017).

Therefore, there needs to be a change in public awareness that has always been dependent on chemical materials in coffee production facilities to organic-based coffee production facilities. By utilizing coffee skins and animal waste which will be the main ingredients for making organic fertilizer. With the hope that the selling price of coffee agricultural products has a higher selling value and increases the level of welfare of the Padang Tambak village community, West Lampung Regency. Therefore, this organization needs to be carried out as a means of learning and analyzing local problems together with farmers. In addition, this organization can also provide benefits for organic farmers themselves to make their village competitive, self-sufficient (standing on its own feet aka independent) and become a place of learning for the community for educational purposes.

METHOD

Approaches and Types of Community Service

This mentoring utilizes the PAR method. PAR has three interrelated words: participatory, research, and action. Building farmer group awareness begins with the smallest steps to raise farmer awareness. The development that has been and will be implemented in Indonesia focuses on humans as individuals whose lives must be built and who are also development resources whose quality and capabilities must be continuously improved to elevate their dignity and status (Anisah et al., 2021).

While building organic agrotourism communities with farmer groups in Pekon Padang Tambak to study every action from finding out how to make fertilizer, plotting and how to identify pests,

Soil content using organic fertilizers is also compared with the use of chemical fertilizers. With the presence of farmers, the facilitator and the farmers held a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the aim of assisting the facilitator in participating directly with the farmer group.

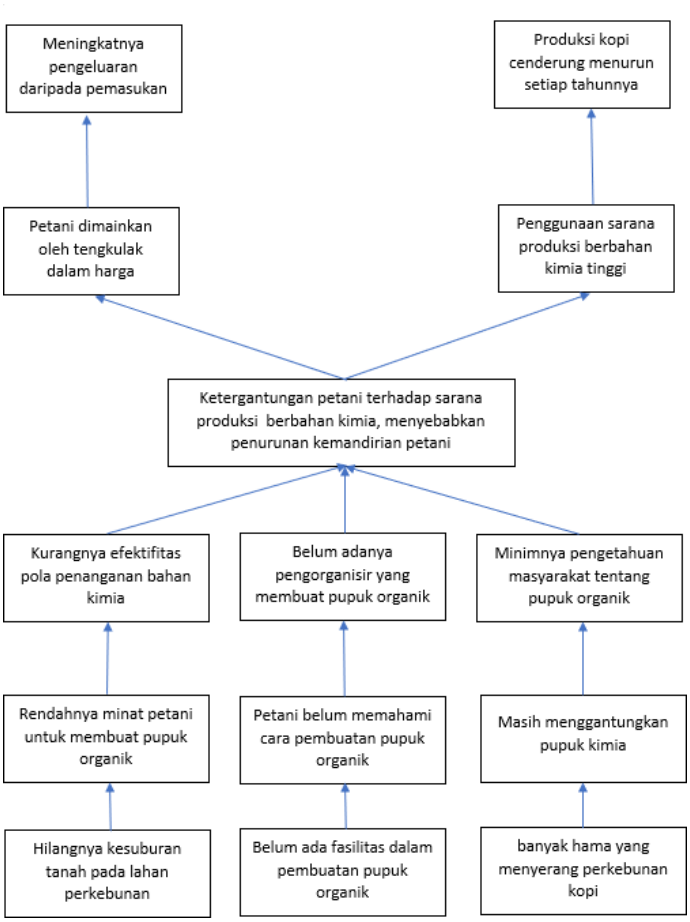

Figure 1 Problem Tree Analysis

There are several stages of results that researchers will carry out, namely:

Result 1: The community understands that organic fertilizers dominate the Padang Tambak village.

Result 2: The concept of change for organic coffee farmers was developed.

Outcome 3: Awareness of change in organic coffee farmer groups. Outcome 4: Social transformation through organic coffee farmer groups.

PAR techniques carried out with farmer groups include:

a. Initial mapping
b. Transect
c. Semi-structured interview
d. *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD)
e. Peta 2D/3D
f. *Time line*
g. *Trand and Change* (Change and Trend Chart)
h. Seasonal calendar

i. Diagram Friend
j. Flowchart
k. Problem tree and hope tree analysis (Novitasari et al., 2021).

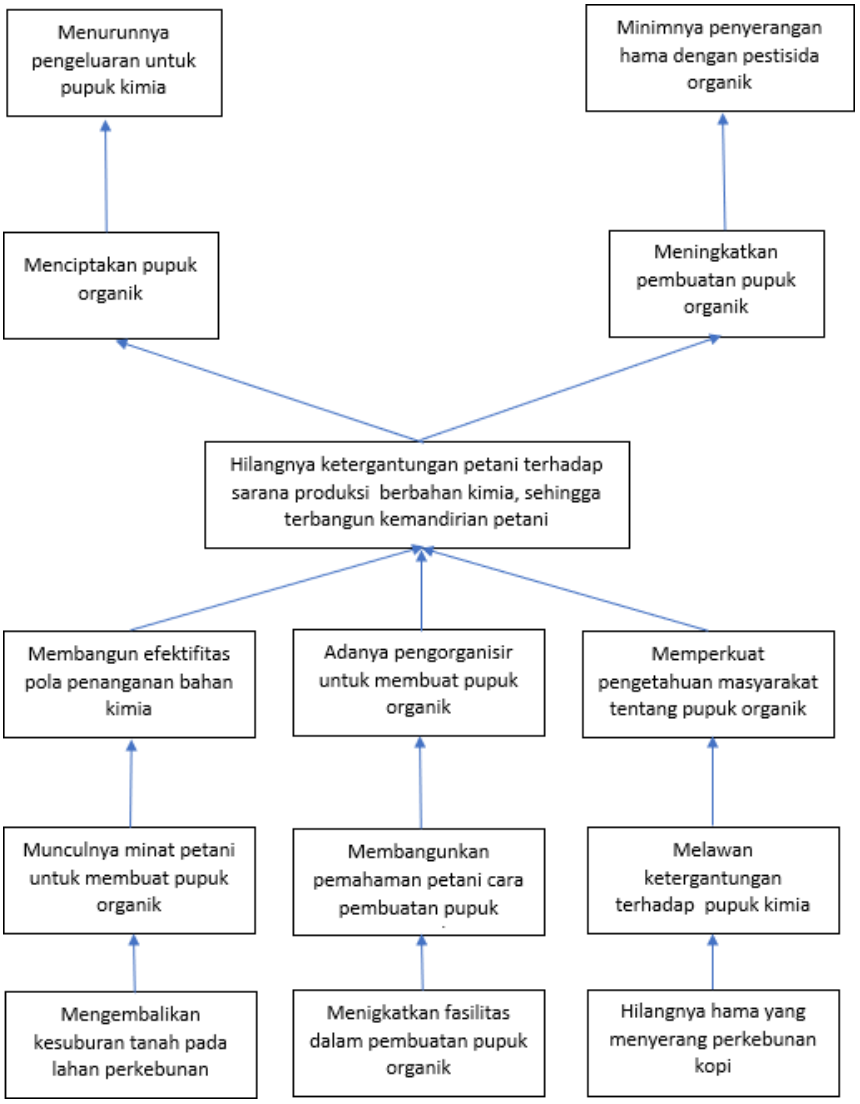

Figure 2 Hope Tree Analysis

Companion Research Strategy

Assessment is an initial preparation process that involves exploring village friends and learning about village cultures, as well as identifying water sources and social problems. This assessment is carried out when tracing village boundaries and plotting social conditions in the village (Yulianto et al., 2021).

Inculturation is an approach to local communities to familiarize themselves with them (Arofah & Anis, 2020). This approach focuses on mentoring in Padang Tambak Village in this continuation program. The inculturation process takes a long time, as the village officials and the village community are still unfamiliar with each other. Therefore, mentoring in Padang Tambak Village takes approximately four months, including inculturation, organization, and training.

program and action planning. After conducting inculturation in Pekon Padang Tambak, the facilitator with farmers and young tourists to conduct a trial of agricultural land by using Mas Malik's (32 years old) land as a trial land with an area of 15m and a length of 25 m using organic fertilizer, while the young tourists only observe from the trial and understand how to make fertilizer and apply the fertilizer to the land being tested.

The next step, after establishing a kinship with the Pekon Padang Tambak community and conducting a joint reflection, is to approach the target group that will be the focus of the assistance. This step involves identifying social groups that communicate and interact with each other to foster critical awareness about agriculture. After that, the researcher selects several informants to assist in completing the initial data until the groups are formed.

Joint Community Research was conducted to find out and recognize the problems that have been identified by the community itself by means of assessment, based on the assessment that makes the topic of problems for the community is chemical fertilizers problems based by farmer groups regarding the loss of organization and minimal knowledge, because in farmer groups still want instant ones. After identifying problems about agriculture, one step in the stages for the follow-up plan is to develop farmers back from the shackled system, this stage is also carried out with the farmer community, so that the group has more power to determine the steps to be taken to solve the problems they face, the solution from the farmer group by reducing the use of chemical fertilizers, the impact of chemical fertilizers is the weakening of the content elements in the soil, eliminating the growth of rice plants, and many new pests appear.

In the implementation of farmer empowerment actions through farmer groups that have been formed by the companion team, firstly the making of organic fertilizer together with farmers, although only a few of the farmer groups participated in the action, but it did not have an impact, because raising awareness only requires processes and stages according to the planning. Reflecting on Joint Group Actions was carried out as an evaluation effort of the actions that had been carried out with the agrotourism farmer community, so that the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation of the action could be identified. In expanding farmer groups, the hopes of Pekon Padang Tambak farmers are to expand their knowledge of making organic fertilizers, and explore new ideas while learning to observe fertilizer making and analyze their agriculture, and invite farmers who have plantations in the village to learn together in making organic fertilizers. The expansion of this change is to change farmer groups to change the system that previously used chemical fertilizers, and restore nutrients in the soil content by using organic fertilizers (Wibisono et al., 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the Assistance Location for Pekon Padang Tambak, West Lampung

Pekon Padang Tambak (pekon = village) is located in Way Tenong sub-district, West Lampung Regency, a village whose natural authenticity makes the people who live in Pekon Padang Tambak comfortable with the beauty of natural and beautiful panoramas, protected from air pollution around the hilly area. The land area in Pekon Padang Tambak is around 1723 Ha, this pekon is famous for its natural beauty that is still natural with a cool natural panorama in the middle of high hills. The life of the people of Pekon Padang Tambak is coffee, vegetable, and rice farmers. The pattern of community settlements in Pekon Padang Tambak reflects a complete unity between one member of society with another through the formation and composition of houses in Pekon Padang Tambak, the majority of housing patterns in Pekon Padang Tambak are concentrated in 8-12 houses, various houses in Pekon Padang Tambak have foundations and walls made of wood and brick.

Figure 3 Condition of the Houses of Padang Tambak Village Residents

Padang Tambak Village is located in Way Tenong sub-district which is adjacent to the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (TNBBS), the majority of the people of Padang Tambak Village are coffee farmers, the Padang Tambak Village area is dominated by hilly and slope areas, because this village area is next to the TNBBS hills. The number of RT 1-23 and RW is 7. The population of Padang Tambak Village is 3 hamlets. The main livelihood of the Padang Tambak Village community is coffee plantation farmers, both their own gardens and other people's gardens that are cultivated on their land, sometimes there are also some Padang Mining Village communities who become traders because some sides of the village are passed by the Lampung-South Sumatra-Bengkulu cross-Sumatra route, and sometimes some of the village communities work as builders, the majority of the Padang Tambak Village community can work all kinds of jobs to meet the needs of their families.

Figure 4 Pekon Padang Tambak Coffee Plantation

The main commodities in the Padang Tambak village area are coffee and highland vegetables. In Way Tenong sub-district, Fajar Bulan village is the center of economic activity in Way Tenong sub-district. Meanwhile, Padang Tambak village is a buffer village. Fajar Bulan village is the center of agricultural product marketing in the processing and processing are mostly centered in Fajar Bulan village. The Padang Tambak village area mostly has jobs and activities in the coffee plantation sector and the horticulture sector (vegetables). So in this case the potential in the Padang Tambak village area is dominated

by the coffee plantation and horticulture (vegetables) sectors. Land use in Padang Tambak village is generally dominated by land use as dryland agriculture mixed with bushes which reaches 1498.5 Ha or 86.92% of the Padang Tambak village area. Other land uses are as secondary dryland forests with an area of 118.6 Ha or 6.88%. In addition, there are also rice fields, bushes or shrubs and settlements.

The Weakening Awareness of Organic Farmers' Groups Due to the Presence of Chemical Fertilizers

The development of industrialization, particularly in agriculture, has led coffee farmers to prefer practical chemical fertilizers over organic fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers are both practical and readily available (Dewi & Afrida, 2022). Farmers can easily obtain chemical fertilizers simply by purchasing them at agricultural kiosks. Furthermore, a hectare of coffee plantation yields approximately 4-5 tons of coffee when using chemical fertilizers, compared to only 2-4 tons per hectare when using organic fertilizers. This situation has led farmers to prefer chemical fertilizers because they provide a more sustainable coffee farming system. higher profits compared to using organic fertilizers.

The lifestyle of farmers in Padang Tambak Village is starting to change, with the large number of inorganic chemical fertilizers that have become rampant throughout Indonesia. This change occurred unconsciously among the farmers, leading them to unknowingly use chemical fertilizers to ensure the smooth running of their coffee farms. Table 1 shows the development of agricultural patterns over the past five years in Padang Tambak Village, as obtained through FGDs with the community. In the 2000s, many farmers still used organic fertilizers for their coffee plantations, obtained from plant residues readily available in their surroundings. Furthermore, when chemical fertilizers became readily available in stores and government subsidized fertilizer programs were introduced, with the understanding that chemical fertilizers could fertilize the soil, accelerate growth, and increase yields, farmers began to abandon the organic fertilizers they had been using.

Tabel 1. Student Distribution Frequency

No	Event Notes	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
1	Usage Fertilizer	00000	000	0		
2	Organic Availability fertilizer chemicals in the store	0	00	0000	00000	00000
3	Usage fertilizer chemistry		000	0000	00000	00000
4	Land plantation with semi-organic system		00	0000	00000	00000

In the increasingly rampant use of chemical fertilizers, several parties are known to play a significant role and have a significant influence on the development of chemical fertilizers in Padan Tambak Village. This has resulted in the widespread distribution of chemical fertilizer farmers. The following Venn diagram shows the influence of the widespread use of chemical fertilizers in Padang Tambak Village, as shown in Figure 5.

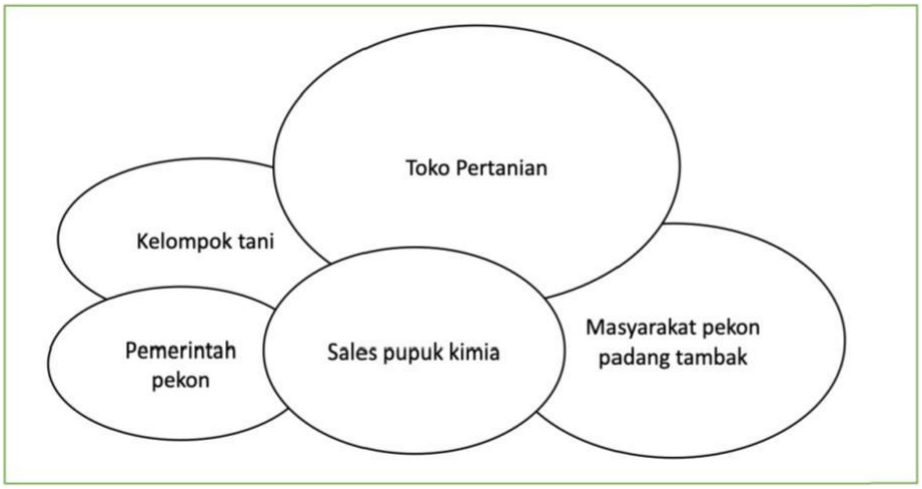

Figure 5. Venn diagram of the relationship between parties in the use of chemical fertilizers

However, over time, the farmers began to experience negative impacts. This began with the emergence of a variety of pests that attacked their coffee plantations. Within years of starting to use chemical fertilizers, farmers began to notice the emergence of new pests attacking their coffee plantations. Years of chemical fertilizer use caused their plantation soil to become*sole*(The soil becomes dry) and is difficult to loosen again. The damage experienced by farmers makes it difficult to loosen their soil again. Therefore, awareness is needed to restore the use of organic fertilizers, even though it is difficult because farmers are accustomed to using chemical fertilizers. Organization is needed first with other farmers so that the program to return to organic fertilizers can be implemented.

Organic fertilizers are fertilizers derived from plant, animal, or human waste, such as manure, green manure, and compost (humus), in liquid or solid form. These fertilizers can improve the physical properties and structure of the soil, increase water retention capacity, soil chemistry, and soil biology (Ammurabi et al., 2020). Meanwhile, chemical fertilizers are fertilizers produced through chemical, physical, and/or biological engineering processes, produced by industries or fertilizer factories. Fertilizers derived from industrial products, where entrepreneurs create chemical fertilizers to make it easier for farmers to use them and do not make organic fertilizers, play a very important role for farmers because they are easy to obtain (Fauzan et al., 2021).


Figure 6 Youth and Farmers Building Awareness

Learning Together Towards Change for Organic Farmers

September is the beginning of the mentoring that will be carried out in Pekon Padang Tambak in collaboration with In the initial phase of the plotting program, mentoring has also been carried out in Padang Tambak for three months, starting from September to December 2022, this mentoring is intended to increase community participation in the community. The initial step taken by the mentoring team is to coordinate with the Pekon Padang Tambak government. On the occasion of the coordination among the village

government, the first coordination at the village head aims to continue the first phase of the program on organic fertilizer which is organized by the mentoring team, which is only 2 people side by side, and the 2 people have an agreement before implementing each person's task, the first task of the 2 people is to introduce themselves first when they arrive for the accompaniment.

The initial identification conducted by the facilitator during the plotting phase yielded quite satisfactory results. This initial identification was conducted to identify potential community members who could be partners in future community engagement. The partners successfully recruited by the facilitator were farmer groups and youth organizations, although the group consisted of only two farmers, these two farmers could serve as role models for other farmers. The land preparation tested for organic fertilizer application was on Mas Budi's farmland. The FGD had jointly determined the size of the land to be used on Mas Budi's coffee plantation, which was approximately 80 square meters. The land was also chosen based on the agreement of the Padang Tambak farmer group, as Mas Budi's land was used as a trial for the facilitator, as his coffee plantation was dying and the rice fields were barren despite frequent irrigation.

In this follow-up FGD, the first step in discussing organic fertilizer was to sprinkle it on the existing experimental plot. The challenge was encouraging the community to participate in the sowing and preparation of organic fertilizer. Finally, after considering several opinions and suggestions from group members, the organic fertilizer production stage was chosen, namely making organic fertilizer first to convince farmers. First, an organic fertilizer based on banana plant residue and coffee peels was made, which would be tested on Mas Budi's land. This organic fertilizer was made by the facilitator and Mas Budi, while the farmers only monitored the production of organic fertilizer. Only a few participated in the production of organic fertilizer. However, this does not mean there is no hope for social transformation to smoothly build farmers' awareness of the system of dependency. The production of organic fertilizer does not directly replace organic fertilizer entirely, but rather raises farmers' awareness and makes them organic farmers, even if it must be semi-organic.

Figure 7 Organic Coffee Extension

Towards Change in Building Awareness of Organic Coffee Farmer Groups

Agricultural extension activities represent a change for the Padang Tambak community for the sake of the smooth running of their agriculture, in agricultural extension is one of the subsystems of the planned agricultural development system. Therefore, the implementation of agricultural extension also requires complete organization with rules regarding its relationship with certain social subsystems whose members are required to have certain behaviors according to the functions and roles they must play in that social system. The organic fertilizer mentoring in Pekon Padang Tambak was carried out on Saturday, November 15, 2022, at 12:00 WIB, at Mr. Samidi's house, the mentoring event was held to strengthen farmers in changing their agricultural patterns by using organic fertilizer. In the mentoring carried out by the resource person, explaining organic fertilizer and how to make organic fertilizer. However, the community remained silent and observed the mentoring socialization.

Figure 8 Organic Fertilizer

On Monday, November 21, 2022, as accompanying observers, we followed up on the counseling conducted last Sunday. We conducted a trial with farmers by making a detection device in Urea fertilizer and organic fertilizer. We first went to Mr. Tukirin's house in Tambak Asri Hamlet. This is where we conducted the experiment to raise farmers' awareness of the rampant inorganic fertilizers. First, we searched for materials to be used for organic fertilizer. The materials used to make organic fertilizer can be banana tree waste and coffee husks from grinding. Once it is combined, it will be tightly closed so that no air can enter. Fermentation takes 2 weeks. During these 2 weeks, it can be opened and ready to be sown on rice fields and plantations. However,

How to use: it must be filtered first, if it is not filtered it will get clogged in the spray area.

Social Transformation Through Empowerment

A social change model described in the discussion of Karl Marx's theory which has an influence on the role of farmers, which is caused by farmers continuing to rely on chemical fertilizers until now (Susanto, 2016). Therefore, the facilitator provides guidance on the discussion of the problem of dependence on chemical fertilizers that dominates both the past and the present. Because chemical fertilizers cannot be guaranteed for consumption by the Indonesian people, because they will have an impact on the health of the human body that has been contaminated by dangerous chemicals that have entered the human body. The circulation of chemical fertilizers produced by factories and distributed to agricultural shops in Indonesia until the sales marketing of chemical fertilizer products market their products, so that farmers are tempted by the presence of chemical fertilizers only buy the nearest agricultural shops.

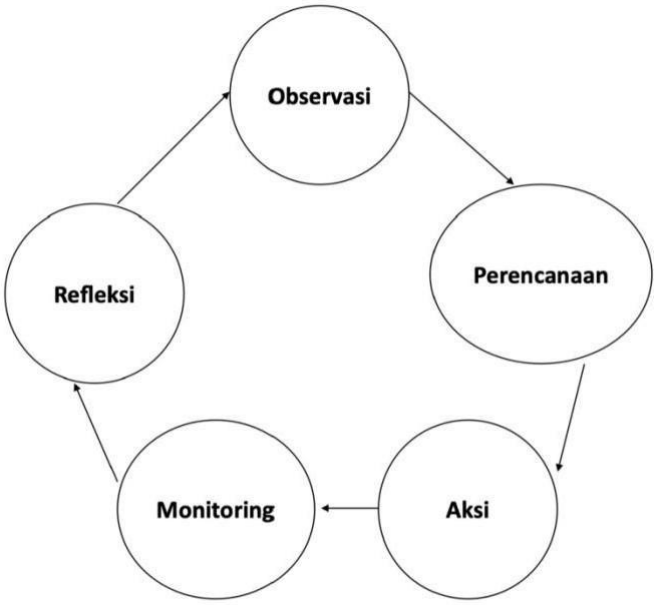

Figure 9 PAR Implementation Cycle

The field companion activity prevents the emergence of chemical fertilizer dependency on capitalists who produce it, because if it is not prevented it will continue to have an impact on agriculture, not only in the agricultural sector but also will affect the farmer's economy. In the entire process carried out with the farmers of Pekon Padang Tambak also illustrates the PAR cycle, which starts from planning to reflection and is carried out in action until finding the actual learning results. PAR cycle in Pekon Padang Tambak. The assistance to farmers in Pekon Padang Tambak has the aim of saving one of the local farmers' products which is also a flagship of the Padang Tambak community every year, namely rice. In addition, this companion also aims to realize the independence of Padang Tambak farmers.

from the feeling of dependence on chemical fertilizers that is rampant throughout West Lmpung Regency, to several agricultural shops having the opportunity to open agricultural shops.

In the mentoring process that has been carried out for approximately 3 months, mutual coordination with farmer groups, to invite farmers to learn together to make organic fertilizer, in this coordination was hampered by the farmers who had been coordinated never came, only a few farmer groups came to the organic fertilizer making activity. Inviting the community is difficult because there is no evidence that organic fertilizer can change everything. However, making the community aware to return to using organic fertilizer is unlikely to be possible, because a transformation does not mean complete change, but rather a gradual change that requires a fairly long process. The mentors are only lecturers from the campus of the Ma'arif Islamic Institute of NU (IAIMNU) Metro Lampung, who are only limited to learning with the village community, all knowledge from the campus will be implemented in the village to interact between villagers and lecturers. The presence of the mentors is not to distinguish which knowledge the villagers truly understand and which ones are truly unable to understand, but the mentors are only to learn together with the community to explore new innovations in learning. When the community cannot understand an organic fertilizer activity, this is where the facilitator interacts and provides knowledge to the community because the village community's knowledge is minimal, the majority of whom are elementary and junior high school graduates, this does not mean that these graduates cannot do anything, but the village community excels in carrying out something that has been exemplified, not just limited to discourse.

CONCLUSION

The mentoring of organic coffee farmer groups is carried out by minimizing the use of chemical fertilizers and replacing them with organic fertilizers. The mentoring of organic coffee farmers is carried out in a participatory manner, involving coffee farmers and farmer groups in Pekon Padang Tambak, starting from the planning phase to the action phase. The presence of the mentors is not to distinguish between those who truly understand the knowledge of villagers and those who truly cannot, but rather to learn together with the community to explore new innovations in learning. When the community cannot understand an organic fertilizer activity, this is where the mentors interact and share their knowledge.

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